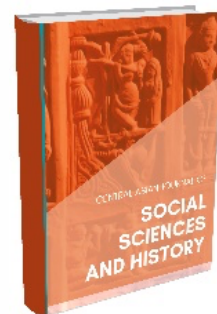




CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY

Journal homepage: <https://cajssh.centralasianstudies.org>



The Destiny of Doctor Zuhra Kashayeva Who Studied in Germany

Abduvali Abdumutalibovich Yuldashev

Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan PhD researcher

Abstract:

The article is dedicated to Zuhra Kashaeva, a doctor girl who studied medicine in Germany in the 20s of the 20th century. An association named "Kumak" was established in 1922 with the initiative of Turkestan intellectuals and youth to train national personnel abroad. This association has worked on the issue of education of many Turkestan youths abroad. This article examines information about the education abroad of Zuhra Kashaeva, one of the young people whose name is mentioned in the documents related to this association. A number of scientific literature, press sources and documents were analyzed to cover the article.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 09-Sep-23

Received in revised form 15-Sep-23

Accepted 30-Oct-23

Available online 24-Nov-2023

Key word: Youth of Turkestan, "Kumak" association, Olimjon Idris, Germany, University of Heidelberg, doctor.

In the 20th century Soviet power in Turkestan was installed and the Bolsheviks took various measures to consolidate this control of the area. Actions conducted after the 1917 October revolution show that the activities of the Bolsheviks were a connected, only another type, of the Russian Empire's imperialist policies. There was a high demand for national specialists in the area. In this situation, creating national specialists quickly and in a short amount of time was viewed as one of the main issues by the national intelligentsia. To develop national specialists, it was considered necessary to send talented young people to developed foreign countries and to the central cities of Russia for education from the Turkestan Autonomous Soviet Republic and Bukhara National Soviet Republic. As a result, many students were sent abroad for education in 1922. The aim of this was to learn up-to-date information and technologies of developed countries of that era and to teach young generation to be a good specialist for that time.

One group of these young people went to Germany with the financial help of the government and some of them took financial help from private organizations to learn in European universities. For example, in Bukhara Soviet National Republic due to the active participation of intelligent people there and due to this republic possessing better political opportunities, young people were supported better in Bukhara National Soviet Republic. Moreover, the Bukhara Soviet National Republic managed to assist young people who came from Kharezm and Turkestan National Soviet Republic [1].

In the Turkestan Autonomous Soviet Republic “Kumak” (*“Help”*) community (1922 year, May 2), founded as a result of the actions of young people, played significant role. This community collected money for people’s education abroad. It attracted talented students. As an impact, a lot of students contacted with “Kumak” to study in Azerbaijan, Russia and Germany.

“Kumak” community contacted directly with the government with the help of Turkestan Commissioner of Education. With the lead of Turkestan Central Executive commissariat 11 young people were sent to Germany with the help of government to study [2]. There may be a question: Why was Germany chosen? The lecture of Olimjon Idris held in Tashkent Tatar University was given in the edition of the newspaper “Qizil bayroq” (*“Red Flag”*) published in Turkestan on August 29, 1922. Olimjon Idris was one of the intelligent Tatar people who was invited to help youngsters to send abroad for education. He was one member of three commissions which were organized to send young people abroad to study. Olimjon Idris showed several reasons why young muslim people should acquire knowledge in Germany.

Firstly, the cost of living was lower in Germany compared to other countries. For example, one third of money which was spent in France was enough to make a living in Germany.

Secondly, there was a good relationship between Soviet Union and Germany. Thirdly, Germany was the closest in terms of the relationship with Europe [3].

The education in Germany was more efficient as it kept the balance between theoretical knowledge and practical knowledge at the same time and he showed the importance of this difference in comparison with other countries. Olimjon Idris also focused on the attitude of German people towards Muslim people and the facilities there. His lecture was welcomed by Turkestan young people who wanted to study in foreign countries. This lecture gave reassurance to those who planned to study abroad with their own money together with other group who took government financial aid to study abroad. Because archive documents prove that at that time young people asked help from “Kumak” “to go abroad to study with their own money.

In return this organization helped youngsters. In the announcement named “O’quvchilar diqqatiga” (*“Attention of students”*) which was published by “Kumak” organization it was written as following: “The learners (uzbek, kazak, tatar, Turkmen learners) who want to study abroad with their own money should address “Kumak” organization. “Kumak” will prepare necessary documents by contacting with government” [4]. As a result, one group of young people contacted with this organization.

In particular, in one request written for “Kumak” organization the list of 15 people who wanted to study abroad was provided and they asked help in terms of visa and foreign passport [5]. There were also girls who wanted to study abroad together with boys in this list. One of the girls was Zukhra Kashayeva [6] and she studied medicine in Heidelberg university in Germany.

Several pieces of information related to the personality of Zukhra Kashayeva can be found in the documents funded by Uzbekistan archive Education Commissariat. The following can be clear after known after reading her application form which was completed on August 25, in 1922. She was born in ordinary farmer family in Kasimovskiy uyezd, Ryazan province. Initially she studied at gymnasium specialized for girls in Kasimvskiy uyezd. After finishing 6-year-education at gymnasium, she continued her studies at middle school named Ubilinskiy in Kharkiv. In 1919 she finished this school and then 1920 she came Tashkent and studied medicine in Turkestan State University. In order to make living she taught together with her studies. She taught at girls’ gymnasium was situated an old

part of Tashkent. At that time she lived in Shaykhantakhur district, in the house of Abrorkhoja Akhrorkhoja [7].

When she was studying at the second course in the Faculty, she was aware that “Kumak” organization was sending students abroad and she also applied for this organization together with students from Turkestan to make her desire to study medicine in Germany known. Documents related to this organization give information about the application form of people who went to foreign countries to study with their own money such as Uzbek youngsters Fuzayl, Nasriddin, Saida Sherahmedova, Tokhir Shokirzoda and also Tajik youngsters Khayriniso Ismoilova, Kadir Khalil Olimiy, Rakhmatulina daughter of Sarvar Sobitali. These young people aimed to study in the universities of Germany to learn the technology and advances of Europe. Economic issues were also mainly discussed in their application forms.

Some of the students asked financial help only for their fare, some of them asked money to make living for 5-6 months [8]. Looking at Zukhra Kashayev’s application form, it can be seen that she asked help to take foreign passport and visa, she also wanted financial aid for 8 months. She wrote that she would take the rest part of the money to make living from her relatives [9].

In autumn months of 1922 Turkestan youngsters arrived in Berlin after sorting out the issues related to finance and visa. In this process Zukhra Kashayeva also arrived in Berlin. Nasriddin Sherakhmedov give information about his departure to Germany in the investigation of Ministry of Internal affairs.

According to his statements, after Zukhra Kashayeva, Nasriddin, Saida and Fuzail Sherakhmedov stayed in the house of Musa Jorilla Begiyev [10] In Leningrad for 2 weeks, they reached Germany by steamboat with the help of Peshko and Adler for 3 days. Peshko settled them in one place in Hannover [11. 143 p.].

After arriving in Germany Zukhra Kashayeva learned German in 6-month-program together with other young people. In addition to learning a language she also improved her medical knowledge. After learning German she applied for Heidelberg university and took her exam in her chosen field. She was accepted to medical field. In this year a lot of Turkestan youths took their exam and were accepted to various faculties. For example, Abduvakhob Iskhok who was from Tashkent studied German in the course which was near to Berlin university and after that in November, 1923 he was accepted to Heidelberg university in medicine [12]. In the chemistry faculty of the university Sattor Jabbor [13], in the philosophy and economy faculty Tokhir Shakir (Chigatoy) studied [11. 155 p.].

Despite financial hardships Zukhra Kashayeva acquired medical and theoretical knowledge in Heidelberg university and finished it in 1929. She improved her knowledge better in medicine. Practicing theoretical knowledge in hospitals gave her a chance to apply her knowledge in real life. One of the positive sides of German education system was that together with theoretical lessons practical lessons in lab were also organized. During her studies she did practicum in the hospitals of Heidelberg, Stuttgart and Worms [14].

After finishing her studies, Zukhra Kashayeva worked in one of the hospitals in, Stuttgart. Soviet Union tried to make students in Germany come back in 1925, as a result, one group of youngsters from Bukhara forced to come back from Kyoslin gymnasium. From 1926 on youngsters were not provided with scholarships from government. The level of oppositions towards youngsters in Germany increased. In this process Soviet Union brainwashed people with its own ideas. Some of them

considered suspicious and as soon as they finish their university they were exiled. For example, Azimbek Berimjon who finished Berlin Agricultural academy was exiled to the north of Russia after coming back his own country in March of 1928 [15. 50-51 p.].

The policy of the Soviet government in Turkestan towards intellectuals and young people who returned from studying abroad did not go unnoticed by students in Germany. They thought about their destiny. Zukhra Kashayeva's coming back aim which was written in the application form was changed by the political actions which were done by Soviet Union to students studied abroad. Therefore, after finishing her university, she stayed and worked in of the hospitals of Stuttgart. However, her medical career did not last long. While working in hospital she caught infectious disease and died in 1931 [16. 244 p.].

In conclusion, Turkestan youngsters went to Germany studied in different fields of science. They got higher education in medicine which was one of the important fields of science. However, as a result of Soviet Union policy several groups of young people were killed after some time they came back their country. Some groups of them were forced to stay there. They continued their education there. We can witness some people who died could not come back and died there their country among them like Zukhra Kashayeva.

List of literature and sources:

1. Bukhara student in Germany (Germaniyada Buxoro talabasi). // Buxoro axbori. 1923, March 17.
2. National Archives of Uzbekistan (NAUz). Fund 17, list 1, file 335, sheet 213.
3. Sirojiy. Muslim students in Germany (Germaniyada o'quvchi musulmonlar) // Qizil bayroq. 1922, August 29.
4. NAUz, Fund 34, list 1, file 1380, page 385.
5. NAUz, Fund 34, list 1, file 1380, page 375.
6. In the documents of the old Uzbek script in Arabic, her name is written as Zuhra Kashoi, and in the Russian language sources, it is written as Zuhra Kashaeva.
7. NAUz, Fund 34, list 1, file 1380, page 385.
8. NAUz, Fund 34, list 1, file 1380, page 377.
9. NAUz, Fund 34, list 1, file 1380, page 385.
10. Musa Zorilla Begiev is one of the Tatar intellectuals.
11. Turdiev Sh. Ular Germaniyada o'qigan edilar (They studied in Germany). – Tashkent, 2006. Page 143.
12. NAUz, Fund 17, list 1, file 529, page 216.
13. NAUz, Fund 94, list 1, file 475, sheet 13.
14. Musofir bir ziyo // Young Turkestan (Yosh Turkiston) 1931. №. 24. Page 38.
15. Azimbek is in exile, Abduvahab Murad is in prison! // (Young Turkestan) Yosh Turkiston. 1930. №. 7-8. Pages 50-51.
16. Andijon A. Struggle for Turkestan. Volume 1. translated from Turkish by Tahir Qahhor (Turkiston uchun kurash. 1-jild). – Tashkent, 2017. Page 244.